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# MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

\$2 per Annum.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

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BY BRADING & THOMSON.

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**Between the LOCOFLO Party in the United States, and ENGLAND, TO BREAK DOWN AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, and thus secure the Market for England!**

**The Proof.**

From the London Dispatch.  
"The two parties of the Republic, Whig and Democratic—that is, Conservative and Progressive, Protectionist and Free Trader—appear to have mangled their forces, and selected their candidates for the coming election. Every ENGLISHMAN, of almost every class, REJOICES in the expectation of success for the Democratic, Progressive, Free Trade party."

From the London Times (old date).  
"When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins, for the first time in his life, to consume the manufactures of this country, and indirectly to contribute to its customs. We may possibly live to see the day when the chief product of the land will be cattle, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish, who by that time will have settled in the United States, cannot be less friendly to England, and will CERTAINLY BE MUCH BETTER CUSTOMERS to us than they now are."

In an article on the fisheries, in which it refers to future negotiations for a settlement of this question, on terms most favorable to England, the LONDON TIMES says:

"But in the present state of parties in the Union, the time is ill chosen to press any such negotiations at all. The practical course, therefore, would have been, to give notice that the privilege of fishing beyond the limits of 1818 would be withdrawn NEXT YEAR, and the provisions of that agreement more strictly enforced; and then to await the effect which the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION may have on the policy of the American Government, and on its negotiations with ourselves."

"The primary question for the United States, in the election, as it is for ourselves in the electoral contest of this week, is the national sanction of FREE TRADE. \* \* \* GEN. PIERCE HAS OUR BEST WISHES FOR HIS SUCCESS."  
—London Times, June 6th.

The two following extracts are copied from an article in the July number of Blackwood's Magazine, a rank Tory Monthly, under the head of "American Politics, by an Englishman Abroad."

"A much more important question is the tariff; and it is one which will enter into every political combination. It has not of late been put prominently forward; but it is not the less important on that account. THE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA CANNOT EXIST UNDER COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND WITHOUT A HIGHER TARIFF; and the SIMPLE QUESTION IS, WHETHER THE MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLAND OR NOT. The East, as the great manufacturing district, has been generally in favor of higher duties; the West and the South have been adverse. A change, however, is taking place in this respect. Manufactures are increasing in the West, especially since large mines have been operated upon, and has sprung up in the South. Neither is so exclusively agricultural as it was; and there has been lately a President's speech for the last six months which has not had some allusion to the necessity of an increased tariff. This is significant."

The article from which the above extract is taken, was written before the nominations were made. In the same article, we find the following in regard to the candidates talked of for the Presidency:

"Fillmore, Webster, Scott, and Cass, are the more prominent candidates; but the most prominent are not always the most successful; and it would not at all surprise me if the election were decided by the system of high tariffs and exclusive AMERICAN feeling, which was honorable as a form of patriotism, that led Mr. Clay into the principal error of his life; for unquestionably his authority and his arguments were the stronghold for many years of the system of high tariffs and protective duties in the United States. It is strange at this day to turn back to the NARROW and ERRONEOUS views of so eminent a man."

"There can be little doubt that the mischievous delusions of Mr. Clay and his friends on these subjects, have considerably prolonged the existence of high protective duties in the United States, though these views have been equally injurious to their party interests, and to the public prosperity. The Whig party has lost itself in America, not so much because it is Whig as because it is PROTECTIONIST. Even in power at the present time it cannot act upon its own principles, and everything seems to denote that the next Presidential election will completely defeat its pretensions. But Mr. Clay, taken a different course on the commercial policy of Great Britain, he would probably have enjoyed a much longer tenure of office, and he would certainly have deserved a far larger amount of public gratitude."

From the London Times.  
"The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the SOUTH, will secure, probably for ever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles, and should Lord Derby next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take General Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, a valuable practical ally to the Commercial policy of this country."

From the London Leader.  
"We are without information as to the views of Gen. Pierce on the subject of co-operation with England; but we can say that we feel an apprehension on the point, and we shall await the final election, not without a share in the confidence of many American friends that it will result well."

From the Manchester Examiner.  
"The election of Gen. Pierce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differences, are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal commercial policy, and any government so may form will be one on which this country may rely for effective co-operation in reducing, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse."

From Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times.  
"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Not that General Pierce is considered the better man. Far from it. He is merely accepted as the candidate of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits."

## The Workman's Song.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags for dread of daily work,  
And his appointed task would shrink,  
Commits a folly and a crime;  
A soulless slave—  
A paltry knave—  
A clog upon the wheels of time.  
With work to do, and store of health,  
The man's unworthy to be free,  
Who will not give,  
That he may live,  
His daily toil for daily fee.  
No! Let us work! We only ask  
Reward proportioned to our task;  
We have no quarrel with the great;  
No feud with rank—  
With mill, or bank—  
No envy of a lord's estate.  
If we can earn sufficient store  
To satisfy our daily need,  
And can remain,  
For age and pain,  
A fraction, we are rich indeed.  
No dread of toil have we or ours;  
We know our worth, and weigh our powers;  
The more we work, the more we win:  
Success to trade!  
Success to spade!  
And to the corn that's coming in!  
And joy to him who o'er his task  
Remembers toil is Nature's plan;  
Who, working, thinks—  
And never sinks  
His independence as a man.  
Who only asks for humble wealth,  
Enough for competence and health;  
And leisure, when his work is done,  
To read his book,  
By chimney nook,  
Or stroll at setting of the sun,  
Who toils as every man should toil  
For fair reward and free:  
These are men—  
The best of men—  
These are the men we mean to bel!

## From Gleason's Pictorial. Gen. Winfield Scott.

AN INCIDENT IN THE DAYS OF THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

BY GEORGE RAYMOND.

The long pent-up fires of Canadian discontent had at length burst forth throughout the whole extent of two provinces, from Quebec to Penitoshogone, in acts of open rebellion, which threatened ere long to grow into a popular revolution. Thirty thousand American sympathizers, possessing as a general thing a little character as true courage, and less capable than either, responded to the call of McKenzie, Papineau, and other equally patriotic Canadian demagogues, and were rallying their forces to various points along the whole American frontier, preparing, in defiance of all law, human or divine, to invade Canada, crush the gallant yoke of Britain from off her enslaved colonies, revolutionize British America, and establish a model republic, under which every American liberator was to hold an office of trust and profit.

Commissions of generals, commodores, colonels, and army and navy captains, were as plenty among the vagabond crusaders in Western New York, Ohio, and Michigan, as were the floods of worthless "wild cat" bank notes of the same period in the latter state.

I had taken a very active interest in the brig and crusade, and the "Canadian Congress," assembled in an obscure cellar in Cleveland, Ohio, had rewarded my zeal by making me a captain in the Canadian navy, with the present command of a little frigate and a schooner, and that of a first class line-of-battle ship in prospect.

It was late in the season when I was dispatched to Buffalo with my vessel, for the purpose of taking in six old brass six pounders, which were to constitute the schooner's battery when the war was fairly begun, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, together with three hundred muskets, dragon's cutlasses, and pistols, ad infinitum, which were to be used by the patriot army in the west to commence the war with.

By the exercise of some little tact on my part, and a combination of lucky circumstances on the part of Providence, I succeeded in accomplishing my mission so far as to get the arms and munitions of war on board, and escaping from the harbor of Buffalo in a snow-storm, while the half dozen United States Marshals were overhauling a harmless Canadian schooner to which I had directed their attention for my own benefit.

My instructions were to touch at Cleveland for the purpose of taking in a quantity of arms which had been collected there, and then to stop at Huron, where I was to be met by Gen. McCleod, of the patriot army, who would give me definite instructions as to my final destination.

I got into Cleveland without any trouble, and on my way, carrying off two deputy marshals who came down to search the schooner, and landing them on the Lake shore in the woods, some miles to the westward of the harbor.

My six "sixers" were buried under the ballast along the keelson—the powder stowed in flour barrels, bored full of holes, and oysters all around the kegs, while the balls were packed in red lead casks, and the muskets, pistols, and swords, in long boxes, with plenty of hay showing through the joints, all marked "Bedsteads." So that I had little fear of being caught at Huron, particularly as the people there, to a man, and to a woman too, I think, were favorable to the piratical revolutionary movement.

all doubt, as Gen. McCleod, the commander-in-chief of the patriot army in the west. I had never seen the general, but he had been described to me so very minutely that I could not be mistaken in him; besides, the moment he stopped, he passed a word which served as the "grand hailing sign" among the "hunters," a secret organization, of which nearly every vagabond was a member, so that there could be no mistake in the matter—the man was no other than the veritable Gen. McCleod, himself.

"Good evening, captain," said he, as soon as I had replied to the hail. "What luck, captain?"

"Good! All right, general. But come aboard, sir," and I gave the schooner a sheer in alongside the pier, so that he could step on deck.

A moment later, and he stood there beside me at the helm, a real Hercules in stature, enveloped in a stout gray overcoat, with a fur cap turned down over his ears, while I gazed a few seconds in mute admiration upon the stalwart form of one of the "Iron Duke's" favorite veterans of the peninsula and Waterloo. The general gave me the regular "hunter's grip," and he asked again:

"Well, captain, what success?"

"Beautiful, sir," I answered. "Got 'em all right down there, fooled Uncle Sam's officers at Buffalo, gave two more of 'em a free passage for nine miles over his ears, while I set them ashore in the woods; and here I am, general, all square by the lifts and braces, ready to foil 'Old Lundy's Lane,' Gen. John E. Wool, and all the other epauleted 'preventatives' that I expect will be here in Huron before I get away."

"Good!" exclaimed the general, laughing heartily, "very good, captain. There's nothing like confidence in helping one out of a tight place. But you say that you have got everything safe?"

"Ay, general; so nicely stowed away, that even the Argus-eyed Scott himself might ransack the schooner for a whole day and fail to discover any thing wrong. Got the cannons buried under the ballast, the powder stowed in oysters, bullets in red lead barrels, and the small arms packed in furniture boxes; so you see we're all safe, general."

"Yes, it would seem so; but look out that 'Old Lundy's Lane,' as you call him, don't get up your secret. He's in town, I believe, and there's the steamer Constitution lying up there, from which he has this very afternoon, taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition; so look out for him."

"I will, general; and if the old seven foot hero of Chippewa goes to windward of me, I'll ship second mate to a line-clip, and use my commission, as captain in the Canadian navy, to light the fire with."

"Bravo, captain! That's the right sort of spirit. But come up and see me as soon as you get fast. Come and take supper with me. I'm in the 'Ohio Hotel'—come up, will you?" and the moment I answered Yes, the general leaped ashore, and went off, in a true military stride along up the wharf toward the big hotel.

As I entered the hotel, half an hour later, I was shown into the dining-room, where the company were already seated at supper; and there at the head of the table, sat the head of the patriot army, in a suit of plain clothes, while ranged along down on either hand were several officers of the United States army, and one of them, a stout, hard-featured man, in a brilliant uniform—I set him down at once as Major General Scott.

Gen. McCleod smiled, and nodded familiarly to me as I entered, and the seats near him being all filled, he pointed with his knife to one near the long table, into which I introduced myself without ceremony, and commenced playing knife and fork with the others.

I observed during supper, that the officers toward the head of the table eyed the patriot general and myself very suspiciously; but no word was spoken to either of us, and I had very nearly finished my supper in silence, when a doctor who was seated next to me, and with whom I was intimately acquainted, asked me, in a low tone, what I thought of the general.

"What general?" I asked.

"Why, Gen. Scott, of course."

"Well, then, I don't know, doctor, for I have never seen him; but one thing I do know, and that is, if he is half as noble-looking as an officer as our commander-in-chief up there at the head of the table is, the Americans may well be proud of him as the head of their army."

"Why, what in the name of nonsense do you mean, captain?"

"Just this, doctor—that General Donald McCleod, here at the head of the table, looks more like a hero than forty General Scotts."

"Captain, are you drunk or crazy? Why, man, that is General Winfield Scott himself!"

Down went my up-raised tea-cup with a crash that shivered to atoms on the table, at this startling announcement; and leaping to my feet, I darted from the room, through the hall, out into the street, and away down toward the wharf like a locomotive, determined to get the schooner under weigh, and be off—somewhere, I didn't care much where, so that I escaped from "Old Lundy's Lane."

and before the party broke up, I had made a public and most positive declaration, that if I ever engaged in another piratical expedition, it should be in some country where Major General Winfield Scott would not be likely to interfere with my sailing orders.

From the Baltimore American.

Party Names.

FEDERALISM—DEMOCRACY.

Our political adversaries, as is well known, are fond of applying to the Whigs the term of FEDERAL, as a word of reproach, and they seem to think that they have answered all arguments and established all conclusions when they can reiterate that word of connection with a tolerable amount of management and denunciation.

On the late sad occasion of Mr. Clay's death, it was usual to find in his biographical sketches, or remarks concerning him, and his political career in the journals, a complimentary Democratic, some allusion to his change, as they chose to designate it, from Democracy to Federalism during Gen. Jackson's administration. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Clay did not change his political principles at all at that period; it is perfectly well known that the same system of policy which he had sustained before the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency was sustained by him afterward with undeviating consistency. All this is known. Yet there are to be found journals claiming the reputation of intelligence and accuracy that gravely deplore Mr. Clay's conversion or perversion to Federalism at that time, and speak on the subject as though they were actually telling the truth; and, possibly, some of them may believe that they are.

The only measure of public policy respecting which Mr. Clay ever did change his opinions and his course was that which involved the constitutionality and the propriety of the Bank of the United States. His position at first was adverse to such an institution; and when he afterward changed his ground, and came up to the support of the financial policy of a National Bank, it was when that policy constituted an important part of the Democratic administration of Madison. In the matured and well-considered opinion of Mr. Clay, the condition of the country at the close of the war with England, imperatively required the re-organization of a National Bank to give organization once more to the currency, and to restore a wholesome circulation to the exhausted channels of trade. A Democratic President thought so too.

But the American System formed the prominent and characteristic features of Mr. Clay's general system of public measures, and to that he gave his earnest and hearty support—as the Whigs of the United States are prepared to do now, or whenever it may be in their power to do so with any prospect of success. The American System, including protection to domestic labor and the improvement of rivers and harbors to facilitate commerce between the States and with foreign countries, was a Democratic system under Madison's administration; for it was established then and received the sanction of that distinguished statesman.

In 1824, when Gen. Jackson was for the first time a candidate for the Presidency, there was no candidate for the Federal party in the field. Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay, who were the other competitors, all belonged to the Democratic party. The Federal party, as such, had ceased to exist, and when the issue was formed between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, which resulted in the election of the former to the Presidency in 1828, the leaders of the Federal party, for the most part, went to the support of Gen. Jackson. Those gentlemen, many of whom took prominent positions in the Jackson party, now delight in being known as Democrats, and some of them have been remarkable for the zeal and industry with which they have sought to distinguish themselves in the service of modern Democracy, as though it were their purpose to atone for the ferocity of their assaults upon the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison.

The school of modern Democracy dates no farther back than the administration of Gen. Jackson. He was its founder and its expounder afterwards; and so long as he lived it could be pretty well ascertained what was Democratic and what was not—a question which in these later years has become very much perplexed. If Gen. Jackson had favored a National Bank, as Madison did, why, then, a National Bank would have been Democratic; if he had sustained the American system as Mr. Madison did, the policy of protecting domestic labor would have been Democratic, and it would have also been Democratic to admit the Constitutional power of the government to improve rivers and harbors, and to facilitate both internal and foreign commerce.

But inasmuch as Henry Clay was the great champion of that general system, and had committed the unpardonable offense of preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, in 1824, the champion was to be attacked in his system, and both must be prostrated together, if Gen. Jackson and his party were strong enough to do it. Then it was that the discovery was suddenly made that Mr. Clay was a Federalist, although his political course and principles exhibited no shadow of a change; then it was that the adherents of Gen. Jackson, and none others, were entitled to the designation of Democrats, notwithstanding the Federalism of many of their prominent leaders. It became at once Democratic to denounce the whole system of Democratic policy established in Madison's time—because Mr. Clay supported it, and wished to see it developed in accordance with its true principles, and its adaptation to the advancing growth of the country. Democracy then took its negative form, and found its function in destroying.

The party in opposition to Gen. Jackson's administration, and headed by Mr. Clay, took the name of Whigs—a name connected with so many patriotic associations that the other side sought to impute the influence by applying along with it the appellation of Federal, which was supposed to carry some odium wherever it was attached. But the

application of the term to the Whigs is not more incorrect in point of fact than the ordinary political use of the term itself is senseless. The party that framed the Federal Constitution in the Convention of 1787, supported it in the several states, and finally established it upon the ruins of the old Confederation, were first designated Federalists, and the designation was appropriate and characteristic. The leader of the Federal party was George Washington—a man of some reputation in his day, and generally believed to be a sincere lover of his country and a friend to freedom. We believe that the term Democrat was taken from the French revolutionaries, who used it as an epithet of abuse to the term Aristocrat, then a term of reproach in France. This was a proper use of it; but there is no antagonism between the terms Democrat and Federalist—none whatever. Mr. Jefferson was strictly correct when he said in his inaugural address: "We are all Federalists, we are all Democrats." All who favor the Union are Federalists—because it is a Federal Union; all who favor the republican form of government, as it exists among the States of the Union, are Democrats—because universal suffrage among citizens, which is the basis of our republicanism, is the essential principle of Democracy.

There is no principle of Democracy involved at all in any question as to the relative powers of the Federal Government and those of the States. Democracy sustained and strengthened the powers of the Federal Government, and carried them almost to the extent of despotic force, when Gen. Jackson was President. It finds no antagonist in federalism, except that it would prefer a more thorough centralization which, in all probability, it will effect at some future time.

## Our National Flag—Its History.

Every true American citizen dwells with proud satisfaction upon the stars and stripes that make up our national flag. This feeling is universal, and yet how few know the history of this our country's emblem! We copy the following brief history of its rise and progress from a late number of the N. Y. Tribune:

"The original flag of the United States was composed of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, emblematic of the thirteen colonies which declared their independence in 1776, and was adopted by a vote of the Continental Congress on the 14th of June, 1777. Two years afterward, Tennessee was admitted, then Ohio followed in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, and Indiana in 1816, making the number of States sixteen."

"Two days before the signature of the bill admitting Indiana, which was upon December 11, Mr. Wendover, of New York, offered a resolution to the effect: 'that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States;' not that he wished to give up 'the star spangled banner,' as he remarked—he only wished that stars and stripes might be added, to make it correspond with the number of States."

"His motion of reference was agreed to, and a committee was appointed who made a report, accompanied by a bill, on the 24 of January, which, however, contrived to escape the action of Congress that session, as many a report and even annual Messages of the President do in these later days."

"At the winter session of 1817-18, on the 16th of December, Mr. Wendover repeated his former motion in nearly the same terms, and said:

"That he should make but a few remarks on this subject, not being a novel one; a bill relative thereto having been reported at the last session, but laid over from the pressure of business deemed of more importance. Had the flag of the United States never undergone an alteration, he certainly should not propose to make a further alteration in it. But, having been altered once, he thought it necessary and proper that an alteration should now be made. It was his impression, and he thought it was generally believed, that the flag would be essentially injured by an alteration on the same principle as that which had before been made. He referred to the incongruity of the flags in general use not agreeing with the law and greatly varying with each other. He insinuated the flags flying over the building in which Congress was then sitting, and that at the Navy Yard; one of which contained nine stripes and the other eighteen, neither being conformable to the law. It was of some importance, he conceived, that the flag of the nation should be designated with precision, and that the practice under the law should conform to its requisitions."

"His motion was agreed to without opposition, and a committee appointed. On the 6th of January, 1818, about three weeks after Mr. Wendover's motion was made, the select committee made their report, which was almost literally the same with that of the preceding session."

"We copy two passages:

"The committee are fully persuaded that the form selected for the American flag, was truly emblematic of our origin and existence as an independent nation; and that as such, it having met the approbation and received the support of the citizens of the Union, it ought to undergo no change that would decrease its conspicuity, or tend to deprive it of its representative character; the committee, however, believe that an increase in the number of the States of the Union, since the flag was altered by law, sufficiently indicates the propriety of such a change in the arrangement of the flag as shall be in accord with the reasons that led to its original adoption, and sufficiently point to important periods of our national history."

Again:

"The national flag being in general use by vessels of almost every description, it

appears to the committee of considerable importance to adopt some arrangement calculated to prevent, in future, great or expensive alterations. Under these impressions, they are led to believe no alteration could be made more emblematic of our origin and present existence, as composed of a number of independent and united states, than to reduce the stripes in the flag to the original number of thirteen, to represent the number of states then confederating, and to supply the stars to correspond with the number of States now in the Union; and hereafter to add one star to the flag whenever a new State shall be admitted."

On Tuesday, March 24th, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Dray in the chair, on the bill to alter the flag, which provided that:

"From and after the 4th day of July next, [1818] the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field; and that, on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, then next succeeding such admission."

Mr. Wendover sustained the bill in a speech of considerable length, and after some debate, it was ordered to a third reading, and afterwards passed in this form.

In the official list of acts of that session of Congress, we find the following: "35. To establish the flag of the United States. Approved, April 4, 1818."

## The Lobos Islands.

As the present discussions between the Peruvian Government and our own attach some importance to these islands at the present time, we publish from Capt. MORRELL's book of voyages, the following account of his visit to them. The reader will remember that these islands are some twenty or twenty-five miles distant from the coast of Peru, a valuable only for their guano, and the question is, whether they belong to Peru or not. If they do, our vessels cannot take guano there, without paying the high price demanded by the Peruvian Government. Mr. MORRELL says:

September 9th, 1823.—We arrived at Lobos Afuero, or outer Lobos, at 1 P. M., we anchored in six fathoms of water, sandy bottom, in a fine harbor, on the north-west side of the island; and at 2 P. M., sent the boats ashore, in search of seals, which returned at 7 P. M., with only twenty-eight fur-skins, being all that could be procured here at this time.

This island is in lat 6 deg. 59 min. S., long. 80 deg. 42 min. W. The harbor is deep and commodious, in which fish ships might lie in safety all the year round. Those who wish to anchor here should pass to the south of the island, then haul round the west end towards the north until the bay opens, when they may beat up the harbor in safety, by keeping a lookout for a single rock in the north part of the bay, nearly midway between its two outer points, but rather inclining to the north point. This rock may be timely discovered from the masthead, though it is covered seven feet deep at low water. Ships should not approach the eastern part of the island nearer than a mile, there being several sunken rocks in that direction. Fish may be caught here in abundance, and eggs are plenty in the proper season. The island is moderately elevated, may be seen six or seven leagues in clear weather, and has a rugged appearance, without vegetation or fresh water, except during the rainy season.

September 10th.—We next visited the inner or northern island, called Lobos de Terra, where we anchored on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., in four fathoms of water, at the head of a small bay, on the north part of the island. At 8 o'clock, A. M., sent the boat in search of seals.

This island is in lat. 6 deg. 34 min. S., long. 80 min. 45 deg. W., variation 8 deg. 45 min. easterly. On the north side is a safe and convenient harbor, formed by an island of considerable length on the west, separated by a very narrow passage suitable only for boats. The south end of this small island forms the south and west parts of the harbor. This is a delightful bay, with smooth water, level beach and pleasant prospects. An abundance of eggs can be obtained here in the month of December, from the rookeries of aquatic birds. Lobos de Terra is much longer than the southern or outer Lobos; its surface is not so much elevated, but more even and level. There are not so many rocks and islets around it, and it is more free from changes. Fur and hair seals are found here in considerable numbers, and a variety of scale fish may be caught with hooks and line. It lies seven leagues from the main land, from whence it may always be seen in clear weather.

The Indians sometimes visit these islands in large parties, on fishing excursions or frolics; and frequently stay three or four weeks. I have always found them to be very civil and accommodating; having frequently received kind offers at their hands, such as presents of fruit, vegetables, &c., from the main. They always bring their fresh water with them, as there is none to be found on the islands, which are covered with sand, rocks, and the dung of aquatic birds; the latter sufficient to load thousands of ships, having been accumulated for ages. It is called guanano by the Spaniards, and is probably the richest manure in the world.

The following extract from Mr. Wadsworth's letter to the Charge d'Affaires of Peru, will show the present condition of the dispute with that government. Mr. Wadsworth, after referring to the discovery of the Lobos Islands, to the fact that the American fishing vessels had always used to the contravention of other nations respecting them, and to their distance of some 20 or 25 miles from the Peruvian coast, says:

As to the claim of Peru to those Islands, founded on the law of proximity, the question will appear to be free of doubt. The well-said rule of modern public law on this point is, that the right of jurisdiction of any nation whose territories may border on

the sea, extends to the distance of a cannon shot, or three marine miles from the shore, this being the supposed limit to which a defence of the coast from the land itself, can be extended.

The whole discussion, therefore, must turn upon this, viz: the Lobos Islands, lying in the open ocean, so far from any continental possessions of Peru as not to belong to that country by the law of proximity or adjacent position, has the government of that country exercised such unequivocal acts of absolute sovereignty and ownership over them, as to give to her a right to their exclusive possession, as against the United States and her citizens, by the law of indisputable possession? And the undersigned repeats that this is not a question between Peru and other governments, who may have more or less distinctly admitted her right; but it is a question between Peru and the United States, who have so long exercised that right and remonstrated against its interruption.

The Government of the United States, however, is prepared to give due consideration to all facts tending to show possession or occupancy of the Lobos Islands by Peru, and is not inclined to stop or preclude discussion until the whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated. If there are any facts or arguments which have not been brought to its consideration, they shall receive the most respectable and friendly attention. If it shall turn out that, as has been intimated above, those Islands are uninhabited and uninhabitable, and therefore incapable of being legally possessed or held by any one nation, they and their contents must be considered as the common property of all. Or, if, unprotected by the presence of Peruvian authorities, and without actual possession, their use has been by Peru abandoned, or conceded, without limitation of time, to citizens of the United States for a long period, or yielded in consequence of the remonstrance of this Government or its agents, then no exclusive ownership can be pretended, as against the United States at least.

Under all the circumstances, the President thinks it most advisable that full instructions on this subject should be dispatched to the Charge d'Affaires at Lima, and that proper order should be given to the naval forces of the United States in that quarter, to prevent collision until further examination of the case. No countenance will be given to the authors of such enterprises, claiming to be citizens of the United States, who may undertake to defend themselves or their vessels by force, in the prosecution of any commercial enterprise to these Islands. Such acts would be acts of private war, and their authors would thereby justly forfeit the protection of their own Government.

## Roman Catholics in United States.

The present population of the United States is about 25,000,000, and of these the Catholic Church claims 1,980,000.

From the year 1825 to 1844, 1,250,000 left Ireland, one million of whom came to America, the proportion of Catholics among them being estimated at 800,000.

Since that period to the present, the number who emigrated here from Ireland, was 1,600,000; and taking the Catholics as above we will have in nine years, 1,200,000.

A large number, say half a million, came from Germany, some from Italy, France, Belgium, and other countries, half of whom were Catholics, say 250,000.

Twelve years ago America had a Catholic population (according to Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston) of 1,200,000.

Calculating the increase of number by birth at the very small number of 500,000, and adding for converts in the large cities 20,000, we will have the following total:

1844,	800,000
From 1844 to 1852,	1,200,000
Catholic emigrants from other countries,	500,000